

Willett & Gray Report All Stocks Reduced To Minimum and Java Holds Key

Outlook For Future Is In One Sense Gloomy In the Extreme

Sales at New York during the week ending May 25 were only some 50,000

ngs. Willett & Gray report: Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 1,144,843 tons, against 1,132,977 tons last week and 1,181,453 tons last year, a decrease of36,610 tons from last year.

The week under review shows a continuance of the dull and declining conditions noted during the past three

The decline of the week, however, has been limited to only 1/4c per lb. on the cost and freight basis for nearby Cuba Centrifugals, due to the excellent manner in which Cuban holders have refrained from pressing sugars on an unwilling market.

6.02 Was Lowest The decline in Porto Ricos to 6.02c per lb., noted at the close of last week's report, has not been exceeded although the latest sales at this basis included a lighterage allowance of 31/2c per 100

lbs. to buyers. It is possible that the weekly Cuba cable was influential towards checking a more radical market reaction, which was apparently anticipated by buyers. The cable report gave largely reduced receipts at shipping ports, and also a large reduction in exports, especially to

A broad outlook to the sugar situation would seem to indicate that buyers might do well to take advantage of any increased disposition on the of sellers to realize, and thus obtain a moderate amount of stock on a scale downward.

World's Sugar Bowl Empty
It must not be entirely overlooked that at the beginning of the war large surplus stocks of sugar existed in the various countries of the world. These surplus stocks have gone far to help out the current production of cane sugar which required to be largely increased to offset the two million tons of beet sugars lost to consumption outside of Germany and Austria.

Such surplus stocks are now virtually exhausted, and the consuming world must now rely almost entirely upon the current cane sugar production for ade-quate supplies while the war continues. There is, therefore, at least, a suspicion that these supplies under weather or other conditions may not prove alto gether reassuring as to continuance of any reaction in prices being more than temporary. After July the crops of main reliance are those of Java to relieve European demand for Cubas and the U. S. domestic beets to relieve American demand for refined. Java Is Cut Off

Great Britain has already bought Jav as, and some Java producers are in clined to think well as to the possibilities for their sugars in case the war continues into another year.

There have been one or two attempts to interest our refiners in Java sugars, but the indefiniteness of time of ment and arrival have prevented any actual negotiations.

A continuation of a high level of values, with occasional reactions, appears plausible before cane crops increase or consumption decreases to an equalizing point, under war conditions and consequent absence of some two million tons beet sugar unavailable from Germany and Austria. Cuban Season Ending

The decreased receipts for the week of 73,136 tons against 105,229 tons for last week, reflect the closing down from 89 Centrals during the week to 53 factories continuing grinding May 22. The exports are the strong point of the cabled figures, 69,549 tons total, of which only 31,826 tons are destined to the U. S. Atlantic Ports, while 17,027 tous are for New Orleans and 20,696 tons for Europe, showing the firm grasp Cuba has on the situation. Stocks are increased slightly in consequence to 945,920 tons, the highest point so far.

Visible production to May 20 is 2,642,082 tons, against 2,086,092 tons to corresponding date last year, and 2,-181,828 tons in 1914. It will be noted the visible production at 2,642,082 tons this year has already exceeded the total erop outturns of the two previous years of 2,592,667 tons and 2,597,732 tons respectively. . Unsettled weather, with heavy rains in some parts, has prevailed throughout the week. United Kingdom

Many complaints are heard of severe shortages of supply of sugar. It runs the entire list from the refineries down through the wholesalers, retailers and nctual consumers. In other words, the proposed reduction of consumption is ing felt by the people.

Negotiations are under way between the fruit growers, the fruit canners and the Royal Commission to care for the full canning of the fruit crop this year. Some reports state the Commission's Java purchases amount to from 500,000 to 700,000 tons.

Europe Will Increase Acreage

Continental governments to increase all, work.

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to May 31, 1916

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent case planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately.

Planters without mills are indicated hereunder by a *. Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each

	5- M - 2	2 de 20	O P
	30 0	off 1916, Sugar Facto e as of June	: <u>s</u> 9
74	12 2	0 4	1916 ipped,
NAME OF PLANTATION.	99	232	: ed
	34.2	H 2.0	: 64 /
	Tons 1914,	4 C -	Tons c
	7.2	- 69	50 E
	: 58	1916, Agents ar Factors Es of June 1, 1916	
HAWAII.			
Has Sugar Co., Ltd	27,406	26,000	10,773
Vaiakea Mill Co	16,141	16,000	6,259 9,800
filo Sugar Co	3,793	17,395	1,512
nomea Sugar Co	21,320	17,500	10,300
epeekeo Sugar Co	11,948	9,000	6,090
Ionomu Sugar Co	9,852	7,300	5,061 8,419
Inkalau Plantation Co	19,32:	17,000	7,470
(aiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd	6,84!	6,000	2,464
Cukaiau Plantation Co	4,672	4,000	1,690
Iamakua Milt Co	9,261	8,500	3,510
Panuhan Sugar Plantation Co	8,613	8,000	5,660
lonekaa Sugar Co	7,253	5,700	6,943
Sinlii Mill and Plantation	3,098	2,500	622
Ialawa Plantation	2,840	1,400	760
Cohala Sugar Co	7,780	5,000	2,294 1,019
Inion Mill Co	3,487	3,000 5,900	3,036
Punkea Plantation	1,429	1,300	400
Cona Development Co., Ltd	3,444	140	146
lutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	6,781	8,500	2,248 5,760
Iawaiian Agricultural Co	16,407	13,500	
	240,785	203,135	102,230
MAUI.		10000	15 99
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd	33,229	30,000	15,334
Olowalu Co	2,173 19,177	1,850	9,156
Inwaijan Coml, and Sugar Co	56,780	58,000	35,490
Maui Agricultural Co	39,620	37,000	20,913
Caeleku Plantation Co., Ltd	6,605	6,500	3,279
Cipabulu Sugar Co	2,699	1,000	529
P R	160,283	151,350	85,171
OAHU.			** ***
Honolulu Plantation Co	18,233	19,000	11,813 17,247
Dahu Sugar Co., Ltd	29,609	31,000	14,90
Swa Plantation Co	29,502 356	29,600	70
Vaianae Co.	6,400	4,000	854
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd	\$1,156	30,000	14,78
Cahuku Plantation Co	7,823	7,000	3,09
Laie Plantation	1,171	1,200	50 57
Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd	487 5,260	4,500	1,75
			66,31
	129,997	125,150	
KAUAT	129,997	125,150	
KAUAL.	129,997	125,150	
Shue Plantation Co., Ltd	21,494 4,007	18,500 4,347	2,10
inue Plantation Co., Ltd	21,494 4,007 9,502	18,500 4,347 8,000	2,10 5,71
Grove Farm Plentation Gloon Sugar Co., The	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078	18,500 4,347 8,900 16,000	2,10 5,71 9,73
inue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Furm Plantation Goloa Sugar Co., The McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706	18,500 4,347 8,000	2,10 5,71 9,73 12,08
inue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Goloa Sugar Co., The. Goloa Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76
citue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Kolon Sugar Co., The McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. Wolnes Sugar Co. Wrimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77
inue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Goloa Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. Grove Robinson Wrimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekahn Sugar Co., Ltd.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000 800	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65
citue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Colon Sugar Co., The. McBryda Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. Grove Robinson Waimen Sugar Mill Co., The Cekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. Estate V. Knudsen Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000	2,10 5,71: 9,73: 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Colon Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. Gav & Robinson Wrimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. Kestate V. Knudsen Kilausa Sugar Plantation Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733	18,500 4,347 8,900 16,000 25,000 5,900 1,300 15,000 800 5,200	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. KGrove Farm Plantation Koloa Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. Gav & Robinson Waimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. *Estate V. Knudsen Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733 10,944	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000 800 5,200 9,500	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. KGrove Farm Plantation Koloa Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. \$Gay & Robinson Waimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. *Estate V. Knudsen Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co. Makee Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733 10,944 115,380	18,500 4,347 8,900 16,000 25,000 5,900 1,300 15,000 800 5,200 9,500	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. Grove Farm Plantation Koloa Sugar Co., The McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. \$Gay & Robinson Wrimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. *Estate V. Knudsen Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co. Makee Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733 10,944	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000 800 5,200 9,500	2,10 5,71: 9,73 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38 62,74
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. KGrove Farm Plantation Koloa Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd. #Gay & Robinson Waimen Sugar Mill Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. #Estate V. Knudsen Kilauca Sugar Plantation Co. Makee Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733 10,944 115,380	18,500 4,347 8,000 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000 800 5,200 9,500	2,10: 5,71: 9,71: 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38 62,74
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. KGrove Farm Plantation Koloa Sugar Co., The. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd. Hawaiian Sugar Co. KGav & Robinson Waimea Sugar Mill-Co., The Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. KEstate V. Kaudsen Kilauca Sugar Plantation Co. Makee Sugar Co.	21,494 4,007 9,502 15,078 24,706 5,259 1,404 795 15,458 6,733 10,944 115,380	18,500 4,347 8,900 16,000 25,000 5,000 1,300 15,000 800 5,200 9,500 108,674	11,351 2,102 5,712 9,731 12,08 3,76 33 10,77 65 2,84 3,38 62,74

Manoa Returns Empty

The Manon has been unfouded at Crockett using whatever local labor to the effect that the refiners are employing strike-breakers. This is not correct for so far as known this was regarded as work of necessity and was undertaken without opposition from outside influences.

Dry On Kauai

Kausi plantations report the weather cane. This is especially the case at Makaweli, Aiexander & Baldwin stated yesterday. All sugar men are anxious over the strike situation. In some instunces mills may have to shut down when their warehouses are full. Mills on this Island are very advantageously situated in this regard.

Factors Shipments

The Sugar Factors company has shipped 261,784 tons of 1916 crop sugars to May 31, or somewhat more than half of their portion of the production.

possible the Beet sugar production this season and thereby reduce, in propor-tion, the imports of Cane sugars. Beet prices have been increased, as well as the prices of sugar, the fixed prices all tending to give the beet grower and the sugar manufacturer all available aid to increase production. In some

More Bagasse Barrels

C. J. Hutchins is exhibiting a new bagasse barrel much lighter in weight was obtainable, in order that this vest than the first which he brought here. sel may return, empty to Honolula for He also has a patent self-locking barrel cies. There sales were mostly to optanother cargo of sugar. This is the head of new design permitting the connection. The last sales at 6.27 were for melting for the past two weeks supplies at the rate of melting for the past two weeks. The basis of wireless advices from the Coast | tainer to be used over and over again. The advantages claimed for this new form of package are that the bagusse barrels used to ship raw sugar to the refacers may be re-used by them for shipping refined to their customers. Sixty per cent of all the white sugar marketed in the Eastern States is shipped in barrels, he states. The ordinary stave barrel costs about 42 cents but Mr. Hutching thinks a satisfactory subdryer than is good for the growing stitute can be made for a much lower

Anther item in which considerable in terest is being shown is pineapple cases made of bagasse board. There are 2, 500,000 cases of canned fruit shipped out of Hawnii annually so that if these can be made here a material saving should result.

Kekaha's Extra

The directors of Kekaha Sugar Comof six per cent, payable July 1. This will amount to \$90,000.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural loose ness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at that time serious trouble may be aveided. Chamberlain's Colie, Cholera and Diarrhoea urope Will Increase Acreage

Efforts are being made by all the pressed into service to help in the field contained by the contained by the pressed into service to help in the field contained by the contained by

According to San Francisco Chronick Honelulu Plantation Company, which purchased \$100,000 of its bonds is negotiating to buy the remaining \$200, 00. This will leave the company free rom debt and with a large cash surplus sesides.

An interest in close touch with the ffairs of the company pointed out tha t is a strong position from the fact term contract. In this respect, the com pany is nearly unique among Hawai'as hinson and Hakalau.

It is a custom of the Hawaiian plan tations to sign long term contracts covering a period of several years with factors which have a call on the crop The factors return to the plantations the price obtained for the sugar, less freight, insurance, selling commission The practice is not disadvanta geous to the plantations except during conditions like those prevailing a present, when there is keen competitio among refiners for raw sugar, owing to the shortage of the commodity Another Refinery,

For instance, conditions of late have been so severe that refiners have had agents in Cubs in an effort to tie u the plantations on contracts covering terms. Efforts of a similar nature have not been made in Hawaii for th reason that the refiners know the out are already under contract.

It is reported, however, that over refining business of the Honolulu Comtures have been made to purchase the pany. It is not believed that the present management of this company is inclined to engage more extensively than at present in the refining husiness, but if new interests took over the refining end of the Honolulu Company, it is nearly certain that they would do so with the idea of expanding.

This leads back to the question of free crops as against contract crops. A Hawaiian refinery could count at this time only on the raw sugar outturns of Honolulu, Hutchinson and Hakalau. The difference to the plantations lies in the fact that they would save freight, amounting from \$4 to \$15 a ton, by marketing their crops of raw sugar in Hawaii. About ten years ago Hutchinson was selling its crop to the Honolulu refinery and the saving to the Honolulu refinery and the saving to the plantation was \$40,000 a year.

TREMENDOUS YIELDS PROMISED FOR 1917 CROP

Onomen, Pepeckee and Honomu mills which closed down two weeks ago so that every laborer on the plantations have resumed grinding. These three plantations will probably finish grinding about the end of July Q Brewer & stated yesterday.

There is going to be a very large crop of sugar next year on every one of the Huo plantations according to present outlook. Fine weather has assured yields which will far exceed those

There is one Brewer plantation that has fallen off materially in its 1916 yield, Kilauea Sugar Co. The weather conditions have been so bad and the juices so low that yields have fallen to 1.8 tons of sugar per acre.

CUBAN RAWS FOR EXPORT AT 6.40 NEW YORK BASIS

During the week ending June 3, sales of raw sugar at New York were about 200,000 bags, according to calile advices received by one of the agen 6.40 New York. Only 36 centrals are grinding in Cuba and exports slightly exceeded receipts. There are heavy rains all over the island.

One item of importance is that 18,000 tons cuban raws were sold on European along the eastern seaboard and east account at a price equivalent to 6.40 of Chicago and hence sugar sales have New York. The New York refiners are lagged. still having trouble with the longshore men but the cooperage strike has end ed. June sellers are holding at 6.40, and July 6.52. Porto Ricos are being ffered at 6.14.

H. C. & S. Sugar Earnings

According to San Francisco advices, about twenty-five per cent of H. C. & S. Co. sugar has been marketed at an average price of 514 cents, or \$110 a ton. After deducting freight, marketing charges, etc., the net return to the ompany is \$95 a ton. The plantation coats, including everything, are less than \$40 a ton, on a normal crop. Thus, the net profes on the sugar marketed are \$825,000. If the remaining part of the crop is sold at present prices. the net profits will be \$75 a ton, \$3;375,000, making a total of \$4,200,000 on the sold and unsold sugar. This is equal to \$10.50 a share on the 400,000 shares outstanding.

Good Rains At Honokaa

rains at Honokus, where the cane had ditches are being lined with Pais eebeen getting rather dry. There was 1.75 inches at the ead of the week.

HE following detailed estimate of the Porto Rican sugar I crop now being harvested is from the columns of Porto Rico Progress, May 10. It will give Hawaiian planters an idea of the comparative size of the mills there and here.

ESTIMATED SUGAR GROP OF PORTO RICO FOR 1915-16.

ar.						- 1	
	*	S C C	ons	Total P	3	ere ous	C
1		612	10		3.3	4 A	
1		Production 1914 1915,	122	2 5	13	year,	
-1		5	3 E E	2.5	E .	意先	
-1		2.5	134	23	E	Incr	
-1			തല്	茶 15			
- 1	Alianza	3,060	2,750	2,250	57,1100	1,940	
- 1	Los Canos	0,043	4,875	3,750	×_125	2,082	
- 1	Carried and a second state of the second state of the second seco	12,814	13,652	9.748	22,400	10,586	61
- 1	Plazuela	11,490	8,750	7,500	16,250	4,760	11
- 1	Monserrate	5,673	4,012	4,113	8,125	2,452	it
- 1	San Vicente	9,339	8,937	2,500	11.437	2,098	g
:4	Carmen	6,327	5,747	2,500	8,247	1,920	1
_	Constancia	7,957	6,036	3,750	9.780	1,829	.8
١٩	Piinnita	3,593	4,500	2,875	7.37.7	3,782	ir
M	Vannina	5,186	6,927	2,500	9.427	4,241	y
4	Progreso	5,904	5,625	3,750	9,375	3,471	
- 1	Canovanas		9,000	7,250	105,2750)	5,243	n
- 1	Junnion	63,355	66,990	8,001	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.	11,645	100
e	San Francisco	1,041	1,320	425	1.745	704	1
1	Rufina	4,884	7,181	619	2.3000	914	e
h	Mercedita	8,100	9,312	2000	16.112	1,152	b
18	Constancia	2,102	1,250	750	27, 3,14,14,8	9.101.4	1 1
4	Fortunn (closed)		2333			F 4 4 4	t
e l	Boen Chien	2,583	3,726	1,925	5.854	3,068	1 "
18	Corfndn	9,381	6,250	2,500	8,750		1
۳.	Aguirre		30,438	9,162	39,600	7,619	1
ie	Machete	9,890	9,955	1,745	11,700	1,810	1.
	Lafayette	9,196	7,500	2,125	9.625	429	1.3
at	Providencia	4,450	4,687	938	5,625	1,175	
et:	Fajardo		17,000	13,000	30,000	8,182	e
g.	San Cristobal (closed)	2,219	2.22	4 4 4 4	7/3/2/2		t
n·	Pasto Vicjo	5,027	6,375	1,125	7,500	2,473	
an.	Ejemplo		2,837	7.50	3,587	997	
t-	Mercedita	9,711	10,687	5,062	15,749	6,038	
n-	Columbia		5,750	1,250	7,000	1,176	
ts	Plays Grande		5,375	1,500	6,875	1,220	
th	Arkadia		2,394	853	3.247	773	
	Puerto Real	4,627	2,700	2,700	5,400	27	
p. ns	Santa Maria	660	625	1.964	11,250	3,606	
58	Coleso		9,286	875	7.970	1,108	
ın,	Corsina		7,095	875	5,625	1,139	
a.	Ana Maria		4,750	1,250	6.520	1.887	
ng	Rochelnise		5,625	1,500	7.125	1,834	
at	Eureka		727		7.17	122	
on	Plafa		800	500	1,300	600	
to	Söller		1000	300	894	274	
13	Utuado		400	100	400	160	
	Pellejan			135	650	136	
ve	Bunta Barbara		515	1.125	5,000	3,110	
nd	Cayey	1,890	3,875	5,625	12,500	7,372	
up	Sauta Junna		6,875	5,020	13,750	5,386	
ng	6 142 - 4 4	8,364	8,700	17,000	101,1-90	0,000	
re	m . 1	246 354	336,964	126,127	463,091	120,869	1
he	Totals	040,104					
ıt-	Decrease Cortada				102		
ns	Constanci	8		EXCESSES OF THE	2.219	2.933	5
		tobal (cl	osed)		13		
er-		1074-15				117.937	1

Total increase over 1914-15....,....

pany.

ten days hence.

C. B. Forbes, superintendent of pub-

Meantime he expects to finish his

The most important hearings remain-

and Inter-Island Steam Navigation

CUTICURA CURED

in a Single Day - Dreadful

SKIN-TORTURES YIELD

TO EASY TREATMENT

"In 1907 my face-broke out in a mass
itching sores which finally affected
my eyesight. I tried
several highly recommended salves that
cost one dollar an
ounce, but to no avail.
A friend of mine urged
me to try Cuticura
Scap and Cuticura
Cintment as he was
sure of good results
from his own experience. I used the
Cuticura Ontment for
about six weeks, after

cutteurs Offirment for about all weeks, after washing thoroughly with the Cutteurs Scap. My face is in perfect health acw which I owe to the Cutteurs Remedies. I shall always stand by them as one of the greatest blessings to the suffering trousends. Arthur B. Gridley, 532 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apt. 9, 1909,"

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them spart. In the morning the ftching had got to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither he down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cutteura Remedies and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Scap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Scap and Ointer the cutteurs and other the cutteurs and other the cutteu

The itching was simost gone. I con-rinued with the Cutiours Scap and Gint ment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 E, 43rd St., New York City, Apr. 27, '09."

Complete External and Internal Treatment to Every Hustor of Tofants. Children and Adults commun of Cultiums alony (25c) to Cannae the Pain, Cutteurs Quinternal (50c) to Breat the Skin and Cutteurs Reviewet (50c), to the hate form of Chorcists Costed Pills, 25c, per vial of 50) to Purity the Blood hold throughout the world. Notice Perus Chem. Darp. Soile Prova. 2.5-main Cutteurs Book, an authorize the Land Control of Communication of the Communica

San Francisco advices of May 27 to lic works, is looking forward to a va-cation, which he hopes will begin about one of the augar houses states that about 200,000 bags of raws were sold during the week. Only two small lots affected the basis. Between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of June shipment refined was sold for export to U. K. and con-

tinental markets: Part of these goods are to be shipped from New Orleans. It is believed that refiners are poorly supplied for second half June needs and have practically bought nothing for July. The British Commission has also been holding off in the hope of securing lower prices out sellers think they have again overstayed their market. Difficulties in handling arrivals are reported at the refineries.

CONTRACTS MAKE PORTO RICOS 'DISTRESSED'

Porto Ricans are in rather a peculiar osition according to the New York orrespondents of one of the agencies. Their freight contracts are in the neighborhood of 12c per 100 lbs, and under them they are obliged to furnish sugar every week to the carriers. The consequence is that their sugar is conn the unfortunate predicament that they must either sell at what they can get, or store. This last means much added expense which, at the very remunerative prices now prevailing, may not be warranted by results later on, and then, too, this sugar carries no drawback when exported. So the Porto Rican will rather make his sacrifice now he hasn't the nerve to store.

Arrivals of sugar the week ending May 26 have again exceeded melting so that total stocks are now equal to slowing down is due, first, perhaps, to labor conditions and next to unseasonable weather causing retardation of

onsumption. The spring weather has been cold all A hot spell would improve things considerably.

SHIP EARNS COST IN ONE LONG VOYAGE

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 27,-By colm, which crossed the Columbia Kingdom, reaches her destination, her gross earnings during the seven months she has been absent from her home port, will have reached \$700,000. The King Malcolm carries 246:285 bush els of wheat, valued at one dellar per bushel. Since leaving England, she has discharged and received cargoes at outh American ports, Calcutta, San Francisco and Portland.

New Plantation Venture

A really first class quality of cement is being manufactured at Paia. The plant is being enlarged so that here-after the A. & B. plantations will produce all the cement required and none Manager W. P. Naquin reports good | will have to be imported. All the Muui

Capacity of Carriers On Ways of Pacific Coast Now Is 52,100,000 Feet

No less than thirty seven lumber arriers are now under construction on he Pacific Coast or have been definitely planned, according to statistics gathered from the various Coast eifies, which exidence a period of shipbuildng on the Coast not known before in CORTE.

anese thirty-seven entriers will have a capacity of approximately 52,100-000 feet of lumber, says the "Tacoma Ledger." One has sirendy been launched at St. Helens, Oregon, and will soon be in service. With the majority of the vessels ready for service late in the summer or fall, considerable relief will be felt by the lumber industry in the scarcity of water tonnage.

In nearly all cases the carriers un-der construction are of the schooner

type, equipped with auxiliary power. Pollowing is the list of the vessels, with capacity and builders and location of the shippards:

Tacoma-Babare Brothers, one, 1, 500,000 feet, Bahare Brothers.

Astoria-MacEcheren Borthers; three 1,500,000 feet, MacEcheren Brothers. McCormick Lumber Company, two, 1,500,000 fect, Wilson Brothers.

St. Heleus-McCormick Lumber Com pany, three, 1,500,000 feet, St. Releas Shipbuilding Company. Eureka (Fairbayen) - Hammond Lumber Company, two 1,000,000 feet,

Hammond Lumber Company. Benicia-Andrew Mahoney, two 1,-500,000 feet, James Robertson yard. Oakland-J. R. Hanify Company, one,

1,400,000 feet. Frank Stone, Sudden & Christenson, one, 1,400,000 feet, Frank Stone Marshfield-Byxbee-Clarke Company one, 1,500,000 feet, Kranse & Banks.

Chales Nelson Company, one, 1,200, 000 feet, Krauss & Banks. Scattle - Washington Shipbuilding Corporation, four, 1,500,000 feet, Puge Sound Bridge & Dredging Company. Transpacific Marine, three, 1,500,000

Aberdeen and Hoquiam-Swayne & Hoyt, three, 2,000,000 feet, Ward & Schubneh.

Wilson Bros. & Company, two, 1,000, 000 feet, P terson yards.

Byxbee & Clarke, one 1,200,000 feet, Peterson yards.
Balfour, Guthrie, one 1,500,000 feet,

Peterson yards. E. K. Wood Company, three, 1,200; 00 feet, Mathews Shipyards. Hart-Wood Lumber Company, one,

500,000 feet, Mathews Shipyards. S. S. Freeman, one 1,200,006 feet, Mathews Shipyards. San Francisco-Hind, Rolph & Company, one, 3,000,000 feet, Union Iron

Meantime he expects to finish his work on the public utility commission's findings in its investigation of the Kauni Telephone Company, Wain hi Electric Company, Lahaina Ice Company, Island Electric Company, Maui Telephone Company, Hawaii Telephone Company and Koliala Telephone Company Works. The offshore lumber shipments from he North Pacific for last month, an now tabulated by the West Const umbermen's Association, were the heaviest for any month since November, totaling 31,817,382 feet. For the first three months of this year ing to be conducted by the commission now are those on the Honoluiu Gas Company, Honolulu Electric Company the water shipments from the Pacific Northwest amounted to 350,439,463 eet, as compared with 305,732,410 feet for the same period last year. The

Puget Sound ports made the greatest gain of any district. A feature of last mouth's lumber shipments was the gain in shipment to Australia, the total cleared in April being 12,279,692 feet. The China bustness also increased, exports totaling 4.427,980 feet. Alaska took more lumher than in many months past, the

TWO BROTHERS Anril shipments amounting to 5,837, DECISION DEFINING One had Face Covered with Itching Eruption Eyesight was Affected Raw, Itching Humor Spread Over the Other from Head to Feet PASSENGER' RENDERED

Defining the word f" passenger" as used in the steamboat inspection laws, a decision rendered by the solicitor of the department of commerce, and signed by Secretary of Commerce William Redfield, was received by Collector of Customs Malcolm A. Franklin yes-

terday. Certain questions as to the carrying of persons on stenmers not certified as assenger carrying vessels, was receivd by the department from several collectors of customs in the United States and the following decision was rend-

ered: "The department has ruled that 'any serson carried who is not connected with the vessel, her navigation, ownership, or business, is a passenger within the meaning of the steambout inspecthe department has held that the wives and children of the officers of the vessel and of the officers of the company are

nut passengers and may be carried. Referring to the specific questions submitted by you, first, the family of the owner of the vessel are not considered to be passengers within the nearing of the above ruling and may be carried on the vessel; second, if a orporate owner, any member of the and of directors or his family is not be considered as a passeager within above ruling and may be carried the vessel.

They full clearly within the above ating as being connected with the Third, neither a stockholder nor any member of his family is included in the bove ruling and can not be carried in the vessel. They are not considernavigation, ownership, or business. The word 'family' in this connection is to be construed as being limited to, or as including, only those persons who are set; lly a part of the bousehold."